

SENATE ACTION HITS BLACKLIST

Retaliates Against Allies For
Trade Interference.

TRADE WAR IS PREDICTED

Legislation is Watched Closely by
Embassies Who Profess to See Far-
Reaching Results—Smack at Al-
leged Fish Monopoly.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Far-reaching amendments retaliating against the allied blacklist and British interference with American mails, were adopted by the senate in the revenue bill. They were of great concern to the diplomatic representatives of the allies.

In allied quarters it was said that the enactment of the amendments into law would constitute nothing less than a nonintercourse act, preliminary to a commercial warfare with possibilities of far-reaching consequences.

Until the the retaliatory amendments become law with the president's signature, the allies technically have nothing to protest about, but there are assurances that representations will be made if the amendments stay in the bill.

Inasmuch as the government has decided on a course of legislation to meet the restraints on commerce which diplomatic correspondence has been unable to remove. It is generally expected the amendments will be put through. The administration leaders who have intimate connection with the government's foreign policy made no attempt to stay their adoption.

Opposition to the Webb bill to permit American firms to operate collective selling agencies abroad, which has developed in the senate, threatens to delay adjournment of the congress if the bill is pressed. Opposition is promised from both sides of the chamber by those who fear it might prevent the sale of American goods in foreign lands except through a foreign selling monopoly.

Under an agreement to take a final vote before adjournment, the senate continued work on the emergency revenue bill. Passage of the bill virtually will clear the way for the adjournment not later than Thursday, as it is the last of the big measures on the administration program.

An amendment to the revenue bill, authorizing the president, during a war in which the United States is not engaged, to withhold clearance from all vessels which discriminate against American shippers to withhold privileges from ships of such nations as withhold privileges accorded to other nations from American ships, and to use the army and navy, if necessary, to prevent departure of offending vessels from United States ports, was adopted by the senate.

An amendment of Senator Phelan of California was adopted authorizing the president by proclamation to deny the use of the mails, express, telegraph, wireless or cable facilities to citizens of nations which do not accord to Americans all facilities of commerce "including the unhampered traffic in the mails." This amendment, it was said, was aimed particularly at British interference with American mails.

The Chamberlain amendment prohibiting admission of halibut and salmon into the United States except when in bond from an American port, also was adopted. The amendment is directed against Canadian fisheries on the Pacific and to urge development of American fisheries there.

An amendment to the tariff commission section by Senator Gallinger was adopted broadening the commission's powers so that it shall observe the effect of tariff laws on industry and labor and also observe the effect of "economic alliances."

An amendment by Senator Sterling directing the commission to investigate particularly the cost of production here and abroad was rejected.

The senate sustained, 43 to 7, the administration's plan to impose increased tariff duties on dyestuffs at the end of the European war. Senator Underwood vigorously fought it.

That the Kentucky School for the Blind is in a position to teach the adult blind a trade by which they can earn a living, was brought home to Frankfort people when John Grimes, a young man of that city, returned home after a two weeks' stay at the home, able to make brooms, mops and cane chairs.

Mrs. Rhoda Lawson, 97 years old, is a pupil at a moonlight school organized at Richardson school, near Elizabethtown, by G. L. Crume, the moonlight school supervisor. Mrs. Lawson has attended the school before. Last year Richardson school was awarded one of the State prizes by the Illiteracy Commission.

Frankfort stands a good chance of landing a million dollar oil refinery, according to a letter received by C. F. Dunn, secretary of the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce, from David L. Melick, one of the directors of the Melick Refining Company, a corporation which is seeking a location for the plant.

GEN. VON HINDENBURG

Appointed as Chief of
German General Staff.



Photo by American Press Association.

NEWS OF CLASH CAUSES ANXIETY

U. S. Watching Carefully the
Far East.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA

No Report Has Been Received From
the American Minister at Peking—
Washington Officials Are Showing
Increased Uneasiness.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The reports of a second armed conflict in eastern Mongolia between Chinese and Japanese troops, coming officially from Tokyo, have deepened the anxiety felt in official circles here over the four published demands and the series of secret demands just made on China by Japan as a result of trouble at Cheng Chiatung about a month ago.

While there has been no official report of the second clash received by either Chinese, Japanese or state department officials, no doubt is cast on its authenticity. The location at Chaoyang is fully 150 miles from the former trouble and, like the latter is about fifty miles inside the border of Inner Mongolia. No reason is known here why Japanese troops should have been there.

As yet no report at all has come from Paul S. Reineck, the American minister at Peking, who is understood to be making a very full investigation. It is thought significant, however, that Japan, not satisfied with dismissal of the Chinese officers involved, removal of the garrison and indemnification of the families of the seventeen Japanese soldiers killed, should also press for political advantages. This phase of the situation with the report that Japan desires police rights in Inner Mongolia is causing apprehension.

The situation is viewed with seriousness at the Japanese embassy, where it is believed that the \$30,000,000 Japanese loan to China, reported practically completed, will be held up until after the settlement of the new trouble.

The secret demands are believed here to seek extension to insure Mongolia of rights which already have been won in South Manchuria. In both places China is forbidden under the treaty of May 8, 1915, to raise a foreign loan on local taxes without Japan's consent and forced to consult Japan in case she can not raise money herself for the railroads there.

Beyond that, however, the Japanese in South Manchuria have unlimited rights of travel, residence, trade and leasing of land, together with the right of trial before a Japanese consul in civil and criminal cases where a Japanese is defendant, the right of opening and operating specified mines and preference in case foreign advisers are sought in military, political, police or financial matters.

OTHER TRAINMEN ACTIVE

Frazier Says Nonbrotherhood Men
Oppose Adamson Law.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Employees of the railroads other than members of the four brotherhoods are to make a determined fight on the Adamson eight-hour law, according to Robert T. Frazier, an employee of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, here. He asserted he had obtained many signatures to a petition to the congress protesting against the law.

Mr. Frazier, following a visit to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York will go to Washington to present his petition to the congress. He declares the new law affects 400,000 men and ignores 1,500,000 other railroad employees.

GEN. VON LUDENDORF

Follows Von Hindenburg
to Kaiser's General Staff.



Photo by American Press Association.

GERMANY PUTS BAN ON TO A CO IMPORTS

American Interstate Hit by Tou-
ton Embargo.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The official report of the German tobacco embargo received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin complicates further the efforts of the state department in behalf of the American tobacco growers and manufacturers, whose products have suffered by European war embargoes. Ambassador Gerard, in his message, says:

"Until further notice the German government has prohibited the importation of tobacco and tobacco products, not including oriental and similar tobacco. For consignments shipped to Germany from abroad by mail or rail prior to Aug. 7 and purchased by firms residing in Germany exceptions may be made. In case of such overseas shipments, appropriate certificate from German consul and the place of shipment is required."

Spurred by protests from the American tobacco trade against the entire allied tobacco embargo, the state department already has moved to secure concessions for the American product, and a senate amendment to the emergency revenue bill is designed to retaliate against the allies' embargo.

It is assumed that the German government considers tobacco a luxury for which its people should not spend their money. Much American tobacco is reported to have found its way to Germany during the war through Dutch and Scandinavian sources.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Man in New Jersey Held on Warrant
Brought on Deutschland.

Jersey City N. J., Sept. 6.—Wladislaw Kubicki, living with his wife and two children here, has been arrested on a warrant brought to this country by the German merchant submarine Deutschland, which charged him with the murder of Valerie Kleszynska, four years old, in Macklenburg-Schwern, Prussia. The young woman was choked to death and her body thrown in a pond, the warrant alleges, after she had quarreled with the prisoner's wife and had caused her arrest.

Kubicki denied knowledge of the murder, but admitted, the police assert, he had been in the neighborhood where the girl met death. The body was found a year after the slaying when the pond into which it had been thrown dried up. Extradition proceedings will be begun.

OSBORNE STARTS FIGHT

Effort to Prove Conspiracy is Indi-
cated by Inquiry.

New York, Sept. 6.—Thomas M. Osborne, Sing Sing prison warden, has begun a fight to prove that his indictment in Westchester county last December was a conspiracy planned in Great Meadows prison, with connecting links in Albany and White Plains. It is disclosed here.

The district attorney at Great Meadows has started an inquiry, and subpoenas have been served on persons in New York city and Westchester county, who, it is alleged, were unsuccessful in their attempts to convict the warden of grave crimes.

William J. Cummings, convicted of wrecking the Carnegie Trust company, is named with others in the papers. The identity of the others has not been disclosed, but it is said they include state officials, former prison department officers and Westchester county politicians.

ACTION OF GREECE AROUSSES BERLIN

Germany Considers Ultimatum
to Balkan State.

SOMME BATTLE FURIOUS

French and British Grapple Desperately With Germans For Strategic
Points—Allies Claim Success—
Roumanians Driven Back.

London, Sept. 6.—An open break between Greece and the central powers is expected momentarily in view of reports from Amsterdam that Germany is considering an ultimatum to Greece.

The Amsterdam report says that an ultimatum is being considered in political circles in Berlin, according to the Koelnische Volks Zeitung. The paper interprets the submission of Greece to the demands of the allies as an abandonment of neutrality and says that Dr. von Bothmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, is consulting parliament leaders on the question.

A report received from Athens says that 500 discharged Greek reservists, all of whom had at one time been citizens of the United States, were not permitted to embark for New York, owing to the possibility of their being called out in the new mobilization of the Greek army.

One of the most furious battles of the war is being waged in the Somme district, where the British and French are grappling desperately with the Germans in their fight for strategic points. Attacks are being followed by counter attacks. The allied war offices are still claiming successes, and a report from the British army says that the British now control all the ridge battle front from Shiepsval south, except around Ghinchy.

The French troops have captured the village of Ommecourt, Hospital farm, Ralnette wood and part of Marrieres wood and progressed in other regions north of the Somme, according to the official communication issued by the Paris war office.

South of the Somme a furious battle raged throughout the day. The French captured a line of German trenches and repulsed all counter attacks. The prisoners captured since Sept. 3 number 6,550 and the cannon thirty-six.

Against the concentration of picked German troops the French and British are striking blow after blow in what appears to be a supreme effort to force a way through the German line.

The Germans are not yielding their carefully organized positions without desperate resistance, and the fighting among ruins of villages and over devastated farm lands is unceasingly severe, with heavy losses on both sides.

During the night the Germans launched a number of vigorous counter attacks, but the French war office reports they were beaten with heavy losses to the attackers. The battle is being carried on under the most unfavorable weather conditions.

Since the beginning of the Somme offensive twenty-nine villages have been captured by the allies, each of them powerfully organized.

In eastern Roumania the first clash has occurred between the Bulgarians, who have invaded Dobrudja, and the Russians, who went in from Bessarabia to assist the Roumanians.

An official Bulgarian account of the invasion says that on the first day the Roumanians were driven back, leaving hundreds of dead on the field and that two villages near the frontier were occupied.

The heaviest fighting on the eastern front is now under way in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, south-west of Kovel. The Austrian war office announces that in this sector more than 4,500 prisoners were taken.

In the Carpathians Russian troops are still pressing forward toward the Hungarian frontier. Petrograd reports the capture of several more mountain heights. In the Caucasus, the Russian communication says, fierce fighting is in progress.

Run Down at Crossing.

Franklin, Ind., Sept. 6.—Chelsea Delph, age twenty-six, living east of Greenwood, was seriously injured when his automobile was struck by a car on the Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern traction line at Stop 18, two miles south of Greenwood. Mr. Delph's skull was fractured, and it is believed he is internally injured.

Gives Life to Epidemic.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Dr. Earl C. Peck, first assistant resident physician at the municipal hospital here, who attended hundreds of children stricken with infantile paralysis, is dead. He became sick last Friday and steadily grew worse, despite heroic efforts made by other physicians to save his life.

Asserts Cruiser Took Man Off Ship.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 6.—Captain Richardson of the American schooner Marcus L. Urann, in port here from Pernambuco, says he was held up in the south Atlantic, July 21, by a British cruiser, and a member of his crew seized.

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No. 2—300 acres, 200 of which is level. All but 60 to 75 acres in pasture, meadow and under cultivation. Good improvements. This farm lies contiguous to No. 1. Owner has prop-

erty in Portsmouth, to which he wants to move. Price.....\$10,000

No. 3—58 acres adjoining Nos 1 and 2. 50 acres level. Fine house nearly new. Good barn and other out-buildings. 100 apple trees, 150 peach trees. The house alone could not be duplicated for \$1,500. Price.....\$2,000

1.—40 acres, all in grass but 1: 100 fruit trees, good barn, and 5-room house, good well and springs. Seven miles from Portsmouth on good road. Price.....\$1,200.

2.—68 acres, 35 in pasture; Good 6-room house, 3 wells and spring; 200 bearing trees, and about 300 young trees, barn and other buildings. Price.....\$1,500.

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